

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and slightly warmer to-day; to-
morrow fair; light west winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 74; lowest, 56.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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AUSTRIANS BEGIN NEW OFFENSIVE IN ITALY; GERMANS ABANDON EFFORT TO TAKE PARIS; 800,000 AMERICAN TROOPS NOW IN FRANCE

3,000,000 MEN UNDER ARMS BY AUGUST FIRST

Provost Marshal General
Crowder Tells Military
Committee of Progress.

1,000,000 ARE VOLUNTEERS

General March Raises Baker's
Figures of Men in France
by 100,000.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Secretary Baker's estimate of 700,000 men in France made a week ago was raised yesterday by Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, to more than 800,000. In a statement to newspaper men in which he said the cause of the Allies now looks more favorable than it has for weeks.

Provost Marshal-General Crowder announced to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs earlier in the day that by August 1 there would be 3,000,000 Americans under arms, a force that will be made up of 1,000,000 volunteers and 2,000,000 drafted men.

These announcements, yielding more definite information on the fighting strength of the army than has been given in the past, gave rise to the suggestion that the American Army now may be strong enough to counterbalance the German thrust. On this point Gen. March said:

Troops in Constant Flow.

"It is impossible to predict a day—when a mastering superiority will be in the hands of the Allies. But the number of troops we are sending across now is limited only by the capacity of the ships to carry them, and we intend to keep that up."

Gen. March also said that the question of man power of the western front is not considered with reference not only to the enemy divisions which have been known to be there all along, but with the potential increase which might be attained by bringing divisions from the eastern front.

He pointed out that the four German offensives have increased the difficulties of the Allies, because of the extension of the German line. Gen. March said that from Rheims to the sea the Germans have stretched their front sixty-six miles. In order to hold this line the Allies have had to use more troops than they had at the start, he said.

Channel Ports the Aim.

Gen. March regards the latest German drive not so much as a drive on Paris, but as a move to straighten the offensive line preparatory for a sweeping attack for the Channel ports. The ports, he said, are the chief objectives.

Gen. Crowder's announcement brought great satisfaction to the Senate committee. While he would not discuss plans by which his prophecy of 3,000,000 men in France would be reached, he said that 1,347,000 of the 2,420,000 in Class I have already been called into service, and that by December 31 Class I will be entirely exhausted.

The prediction was then made that when an announcement to the selective service act would have to be made raising the age limits or Class 2 and subsequent classes would have to be drawn upon. Secretary Baker is known to favor calling men from Classes 2, 3, and 4 of the ages from 21 to 30, and Crowder would not say what new age limits he would prefer.

Heavy Calls in 1919.

A statement that was regarded as significant was then made by Gen. Crowder.

"Everybody thinks there will be heavy calls during the first six months of 1919," he said.

The Marshal told the committee that he approved the principle of extending the registration ages from 18 to 45 years, but he did not commit himself on the provisions of the France bill which contains these limits.

Gen. Crowder said that 300,000 more men were expected from the registration of June 5 and 200,000 additional from a re-examination of classifications made of previous registrants. The final figures of classification of the first registration were given. The total number of registrants was 5,659,447. These were divided as follows: Class 1, 2,458,729; Class 2, 1,098,666; Class 3, 427,979; Class 4, 3,483,326; Class 5, 1,422,854.

Progress of the Draft.

The progress of the draft was shown by these figures from Class 1. In January there were called 23,285; in February, 32,779; in March, 122,484; in April, 174,377; in May, 260,230; in June, 283,345; and in July, 290,000. Total, 1,247,512.

The occasion of Gen. Crowder's appearance before the military committee was to set forth the views of the War Department and his personal views of the France bill to increase the limits of Federal control of the man power of the nation for all men between the ages of 18 and 45. Gen. Crowder made it

Germans Doubt Faith of Our Hospital Ship

AMSTERDAM, June 15.—Referring to the report that the American hospital ship *Comfort* is to be sent to Europe without escort and that Germany has been notified of this by the American Government, the "Lokaleizer" says:

We humbly venture to ask the question, What will the *Comfort* carry on her first voyage to Europe, as she will have no sick or wounded aboard? We greatly fear American flying men, and perhaps a few dozen airplanes. After the ample experience we have had in the course of the war of hospital ships bearing the signs of the Red Cross, the German Government and their President will perhaps not take it amiss if we ask this question.

ENGLISH CLOSE MARINE DEAL

Syndicate Reported to Have
All British Ships of Interna-
tional Mercantile.

THE PRICE IS \$125,000,000

About 960,000 Tons of Vessels
Involved in Deal Awaiting
Ratification.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 15.—The Manchester Guardian understands that a final conclusion has been reached in the negotiations that have been going on for some time between a British syndicate including Lord Pirrie and Sir Owen Phillips of all the vessels of British register now owned by the International Mercantile Marine Company. The transaction has yet to be ratified by the stockholders.

The reported transfer price is \$125,000,000, much below the present market value of the ships, which aggregate about \$400,000,000. By an understanding among the Admiralty, the Board of Trade and J. Pierpont Morgan in August, 1903, when the combination was formed, none of the vessels could be transferred to foreign registry for twenty years from that date.

No Trouble in Arrest.

The county officials turned the farm-

hand over to the Federal officers and an investigation soon was under way. The arrest of O'Leary was accomplished apparently without difficulty and within a very short time after the Federal authorities made up their minds the farm-

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CATCH O'LEARY IN HAMLET ON PACIFIC COAST

Officers Bringing Fugitive
Back: May Forfeit Life
for Treason.

FAR OFF POLICE TRAIL.

Believed Widespread Circular
Caused Discovery of
Sinn Feiner.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, who fled from

New York May 7 for fear of being

brought to trial on charges of treason

and espionage, which upon conviction

could carry the death penalty, was captured

in a hamlet in Washington State 27 miles north of Portland, Ore.

It was announced last night by Earl R. Barnes, Assistant United States District

Attorney.

Despatches from Vancouver, a bank-

ing city on the Columbia River, six

miles north of Portland, Ore., revealed

that O'Leary was hiding on a three

acre chicken farm when he was ar-

rested. The despatches said that he

was caught through information sup-

plied by a man he hired to aid him in

conducting the little farm, which he

rented upon his arrival in the North-

west.

Under an assumed name, the des-

patches said, O'Leary went quietly to

work on the farm and had started a

small garden. Everything went well

until last Tuesday, when the farmhand

—also a stranger in Clarke county,

which Sara is located—appeared at the

Sheriff's office in Vancouver, the county

seat, and said he had an important bit

of information he thought the Federal

authorities would be glad to obtain.

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Austria's Crisis Seen as a Broken Alliance

AMSTERDAM, June 15.—The
Berlin "Tageblatt" prints the
following despatch from its
Vienna correspondent:

The death sentence has been passed on the Government and it remains to be seen what course the Government will take if the Crown declines to accept the coming resignations. This is a state crisis and the Austria of 1867 has gone. Premier von Seydler declines to recognize this and the danger of the situation. Berlin must realize that the old signatory of alliance no longer exists and no power on earth, not even Germany's protection, can revive it.

AMERICANS GAS FOE ON MARNE

Guns Hurl Thousands of Shells
Into German Lines Near
Chateau Thierry.

INFANTRY IS INACTIVE

Airmen Who Raided Dom-
mary-Baroncourt Say Bomb
Bursts Enveloped Station.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN

FRANCE, June 15.—It now is permis-

sible to announce that American soldiers

are occupying sectors on the battle front

in Alsace. They first entered these po-

sitions on the 21st of last month.

The Germans have made a raid on

the sector front in Alsace. The at-

tack was preceded by a brief artillery

and machine gun barrage. The Ameri-

can casualties were light.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN

FRANCE, June 15.—American batteries last

night hurled thousands of gas shells into

the German lines along the Marne front

northwest of Chateau Thierry. The

bombardment was in retaliation for a

heavy gas attack by the Germans.

There was great activity along the

American fronts in the Marne region

and in Picardy, and some artillery fire

occurred in addition to the gas bombard-

ment. There was no infantry action.

The situation, however, is tense along

the entire line.

The first raid by an American bomb-

ing squadron behind the German lines

was accomplished with successful and

satisfactory results, the Americans per-

forming like veterans.

As they made their start for Germany

the bombing planes did an over-

number of French and British aviators

and officers and a large number of

American flyers cheered them from the

flying field as they came racing down the

grass, tilted upward and then turned

north toward the enemy's lines.

The German anti-aircraft batteries

gave them a hot reception as they

crossed the front, but this shelling was

extremely tame compared to what they

underwent as they approached Dom-

mary-Baroncourt. Two of the American

planes leading the squadron became the

particular targets of the anti-aircraft

guns. They twisted and dived under

a heavy shrapnel fire until they arrived

over their objective, a railway junction

and the surrounding buildings three

miles below.

The commanding officer of the unit

was in the leading plane as observer

and it sped over the objective first, the

commander releasing his bombs. At the

same time he signalled to the other ma-

chines, which followed in a nearly

straight line.

Bursting bombs laid a perfect circle

of smoke about the railway junction. The

AUSTRIAN NEAR CRISIS, DUE TO WAR BURDENS

People Demand Peace at
Any Price, Says Despatch
From Madrid.

CREDIT FALLING OFF

Neutral Financial Houses Get
Rid of Holdings in
Fear of Crash.

LONDON, June 15.—Reports of a serious

crisis in Austria are current to-day.

They come from various outside sources,

but there is no direct confirmatory news.

A news message to-day from the semi-

official Praha Agency of Madrid says

private information from reliable sources

state that grave events are about to oc-

cure in Austria, where the population is

demanding peace at any price.

Amsterdam messages say a rumor

was circulated on the Bourse yesterday

that fighting had begun in Vienna.

Amsterdam also reports that Vienna

exchange continued weak to-day on the

Amsterdam Bourse. It is reported that

important financial houses, both in Am-

sterdam and Switzerland, are getting rid

of their holdings of Austrian bills. Aus-

trian exchange fell off a full point in

Amsterdam yesterday.

On the Amsterdam Bourse the jour-

ney of Baron Burian, the Austro-Hun-

garian Foreign Minister to Berlin, is

connected with the tension in Austro-

German affairs.

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